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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

February 8

housing, agriculture, and in other

about very much that the political leaders by the Democrats will fool many of the people of partisanship around the bill passed by the Senate is readily

ready lies in this reckless disregard of the country's education needs by Democratic leaders who evidently are more interested in acquiring political advantage than in providing better schools for the children of America.

There Is No Time To Give Away Our Rights in the Canal Zone

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. DANIEL J. FLOOD

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 1960

FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, under leave without extension of time, I wish to extend my remarks in the Record to include the following thoughtful editorial on the Panama Canal crisis published in the January 25, 1960, issue of the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Independent, as follows:

There Is No Time To Give Away Our Rights in the Canal Zone

We are in for more trouble in the vital Panama Canal area.

President Nasser of Egypt who found us ready to help when he grabbed the Suez Canal is getting ready to help Panama grab our canal in payment for our stupidity.

Nasser is opening a consulate in Panama, preparatory to exchanging ambassadors with the money-hungry leaders of the Panamanian Republic. He will send canal experts, undercover agents and agitators and other minions of Egypt's successful drive to take the Suez Canal.

This effort to take the canal from Uncle Sam is in with Castro's efforts to force us out of our naval base at Guantanamo Bay, which guards our interests in the Caribbean, including the vital canal.

Now comes a report to a Senate subcommittee of a university study group which recommends that we turn the canal over to Panama, here council composed of 20 American republics including Castro's Cuba.

Unless Uncle Sam is getting a bad case of softening of the brain, this Nation which built the canal and has every legal right to it will keep it and run it in the future as in the past. And the same goes for the vital naval base at Guantanamo Bay.

If the administration up in Washington decides to give the canal away to keep the "peace" during the 1960 election, as it decided the British should give away the important Suez to keep the peace during the 1956 election, this Nation is in for rough sledding.

Already we have learned from Washington that maybe we should allow the Panamanians to fly in the Canal Zone and grant additional money to the republic to keep them happy and preserve the great togetherness. Such an action would be bowing to blackmail tactics and this would bring more such antics as the disorders which occurred recently in Panama.

There is just one answer to the problems of the Canal Zone and Guantanamo Bay and that is to enforce our rights and stand by our guns. We should tell the Communist forces in Panama and in Cuba that the

only way to get these two vital installations is to take them by force of arms and that Uncle Sam will be there to see that they learn a lesson, once and for all.

In its relative youth America dealt firmly with the Barbary pirates who sought to take that which did not belong to them. Isn't it time we started using the same attitude toward the pirates of today, be they Castros or Nassers?

The least we can do is to stand up and hold on to what is rightfully ours. We cannot give in to blackmail or blackmail will destroy us.

We like the attitude and the concern shown by St. Petersburg Post No. 14, American Legion, which has started to demonstrate some grassroots concern about the Panama Canal.

In a recent letter to Vice President Nixon the local post said:

"We believe that if we permit the Panamanian Government to fly its flag in this very strategic area (Canal Zone) it would be a sign of weakness, that it would lead to unwarranted demands on the part of Communists in Panama, and that ultimately a demand for Panamanian ownership would be made, just as Nasser demanded in the case of the Suez Canal."

The reply from Nixon gave the post no definite promises but it did confirm the idea of allowing the Panamanian flag to fly in the Canal Zone "is being considered in light of treaty situation."

The treaty situation is exactly the same now that it has always been. The treaty gives us all the rights of a sovereign in the area and if we are wise, we will preserve these rights. This is no time to start giving away rights and privileges, even in an election year when expedience might cause us to pay dearly for a temporary mess of friendship pottage.

Safety Record of MATS

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MELVIN PRICE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, February 8, 1960

PRICE. Mr. Speaker, under leave without extension of time, I wish to extend my remarks in the Record. I include herewith an editorial entitled "Enviably Safety Record" which appeared in the News-Democrat of Belleville, Ill., on Wednesday, February 3, 1960:

ENVIABLY SAFETY RECORD

So alarming is the crash rash that bedevils America's commercial aviation industry that Congress has turned attention to the waning safety.

Last year 264 persons died in crashes of scheduled U.S. airlines, almost 60 percent more than the 1958 record. And 1960, now only a month underway, bids fair to outstrip the dismal 1959, showing if the deterioration continues.

In startling contrast is the perfect year just wound up by the globe-girdling Military Air Transport Service. Not one fatality, not even one injury, in the 240 million passenger miles flown during 1959.

This is the outstanding achievement of our national defense strategic airlift.

It betokens a lot of know-how, especially inasmuch as MATS is handicapped by an over-age and obsolescent air fleet, sorely in need of replacement by swift modern jet transports.

Establishment of National Goals

Commission

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, February 8, 1960

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the establishment of a National Goals Commission—as proposed by President Eisenhower in the 1959 state of the Union message—represents, I believe, a constructive effort toward promoting domestic progress and creating ever-improved national and international policies for the future.

In these fast-changing times, the Nation needs constantly to keep its eye on targets ahead, to crystallize objectives, and to streamline efforts to channel manpower, manpower, and resources toward achieving essential goals.

The field is broad and complex. The major objectives can be attained only by concerted action of citizens, private enterprise, and local, State, and National Governments. Maximum progress can be achieved only by careful long-range planning.

The years ahead will be filled with problems, opportunities, and challenges.

Our Nation and its system of Government and, indeed, the whole free world are facing a threat to their survival from the international Communist conspiracy.

Our Nation will experience tremendous growth and expansion. It is estimated that by 1970, for example, there will be 33 million more Americans—14 million more workers, 13 million more in school—totaling 210 million. The increased population will require expansion of business and industry, more goods and services, and the development of domestic and international policies to deal with the problems arising in a shrunken world. All of these and other developments require the crystallization of long-range national goals, in order to help meet the growing needs in the years ahead.

The National Goals Commission has, I believe, one of the great opportunities, as well as responsibilities, to make a real contribution to our national effort to build a better, brighter future for our people.

Yesterday's New York Times contains an article which lists the splendid group of well-qualified persons appointed by President Eisenhower to serve on the National Goals Commission. Today, the Times has published an editorial, "A Call for Greatness" reflecting upon some of the challenges which will be faced by the Commission.

Because I believe that the establishment of the Commission represents a constructive step toward laying a sounder foundation for an ever-greater future for our country, I ask unanimous consent that the article and the editorial be printed in the Appendix of the Record.